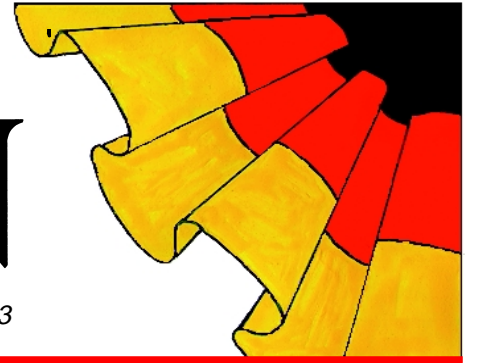


# THE CITIZEN

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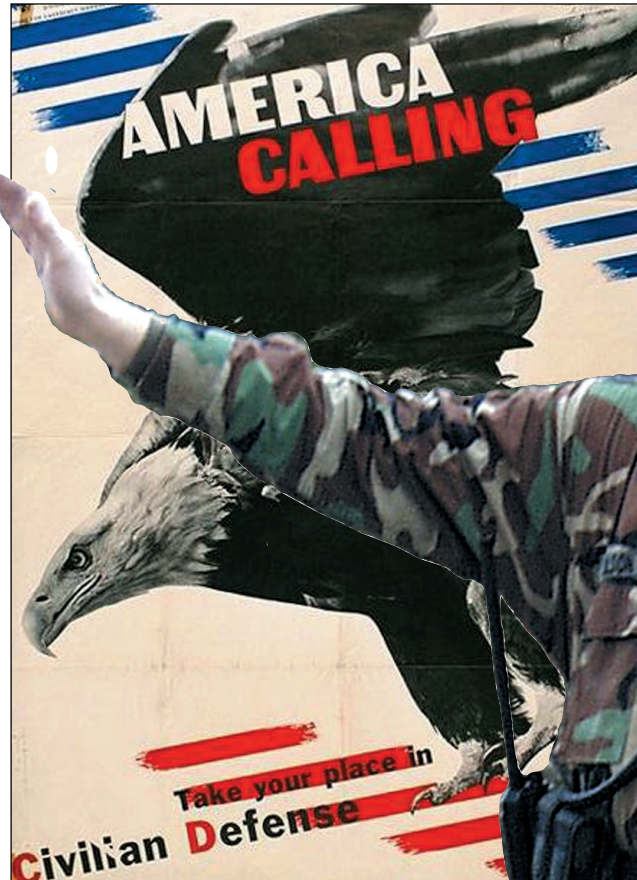
The 6th Area Support Group Newspaper

February 25, 2003



*Special Edition*

## Staying *safe* in troubled times



Force protection, past and present: Spc. James Wilson of the 554th Military Police Company (photo by Uka Meissner) and a selection of World War II-era posters (courtesy Northwestern University Library – [www.library.northwestern.edu](http://www.library.northwestern.edu)).

*Special Edition*

*Force Protection in the 6th Area Support Group*





Hugh C. McBride



Tim Martin



Betty Thompson



Hugh C. McBride

FORCE PROTECTION FACT  
Homeland Security Dept.  
readiness information:  
[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)



Hugh C. McBride

Force protection takes many forms. From left: (1) In the immediate aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks, German Polizei helped secure U.S. military installations. (2) A Navy SeaBee welds structural steel at the NATO School in Oberammergau. (3) Health maintenance is essential to the effort. (4) A German Bundeswehr troop inspects a vehicle entering Garmisch's Sheridan Kaserne. (5) A military working dog trains to augment security on area installations.

## FROM THE EDITOR

# Force protection takes many forms

*Constant vigilance, community involvement  
crucial to threat deterrent effort*

By Hugh C. McBride

One moment in the life of the 6th Area Support Group:

■ On Garmisch's Artillery Kaserne, a German contractor works on a fence around the Breitenau Housing Area.

■ In the Panzer Fitness Center, a Marine pushes through the final repetitions of a workout.

■ On Patch Barracks, a military spouse takes the family dog out for a lap or two around the installation.

■ In an office on Kelley Barracks, a civilian employee rolls her eyes and deletes an e-mail from her brother-in-law entitled "Bill Gates wants to give you MILLION\$\$\$!"

■ And somewhere between Patch and Robinson Barracks, a shuttle bus driver makes a right-hand turn.

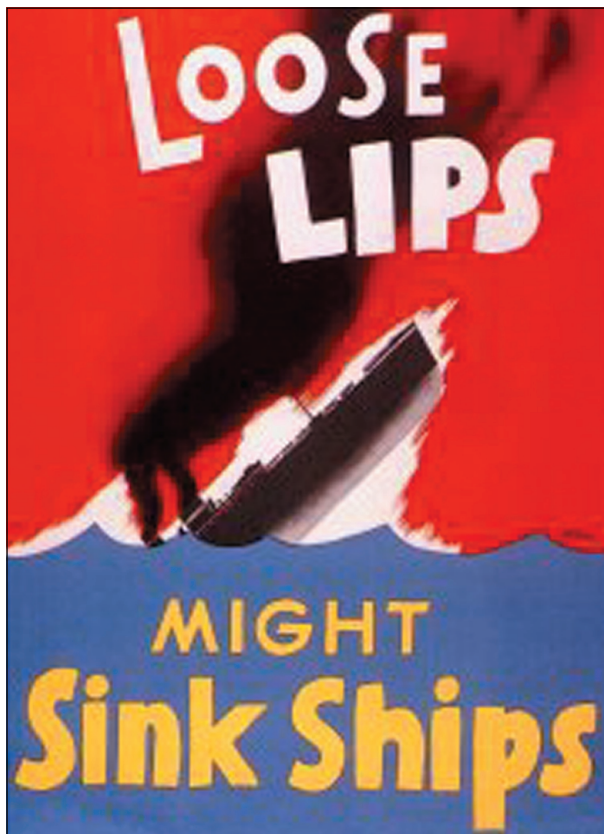
The common thread that unites each of these disparate incidents? Force protection.

Once upon a time in the American military, force protection policy could be rather neatly encapsulated in the rhyming rejoinder emblazoned upon the World War II-era image that accompanies this article.

At a time when the enemy was "over there" – and the distinction between friend and foe was a much clearer one – operational security for most Americans could be expressed in that time-honored exclamation of librarians far and wide: "sshhh!"

More than 50 years and one long Cold War later, the threat has become much more insidious and the responsibility of all community members to make force protection a part of their everyday lives is even more essential.

This special edition of The Citizen was designed with two purposes in mind: a *practical* one (to provide a "one-



Posters such as this and the ones on page 1 exhorted U.S. citizens to uphold operational security during World War II.

*The threat is insidious, and making force protection a part of our everyday lives is essential.*

stop shopping" handbook of tips, suggestions and areas of awareness for all community members) and a *philosophical* one (to emphasize not only the degree to which force protection concerns permeate our daily lives but also the necessity of *every* individual to actively participate in the effort).

For those who still insist that force protection is best left to the men and women with the weapons at our installation gates, I ask: Do you ever engage in any of the following activities?

■ Log onto a government computer?

■ Shop, eat or just sight-see "on the economy?"

■ Pay a bill with a check or credit card?

■ Drive to work – or take the bus?

■ Walk on a military installation?

These are just a few of the myriad everyday activities in which force protection plays – or should play – a role.

From taking alternate routes for regular travel, to familiarizing ourselves with the policies that govern use of government computers, to being on the alert for anything "out of the ordinary" in our neighborhoods, we need to incorporate force protection into our lives both at home (wherever our homes may be) and when traveling.

The pages that follow offer a glimpse into the state of force protection in the 6th ASG – what is being done to keep our installations and those who live and work on them safe, and what needs to be done to maintain this security.

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## THORNS 'N ROSES

From community submissions



### Roses to:

**German Bundeswehr troops** who have been providing force protection on 6th Area Support Group installations since the departure of Task Force Keystone. Your professionalism and devotion to duty are greatly appreciated by those you are here to protect.

**Michelle Saylor** and everyone else who was involved in Stuttgart's recent Health, Fitness and Wellness Fair. The genuinely fun day was filled with health-related tips and resources, and was an excellent reminder that all force protection begins with fit, healthy personnel.

**All community members** who have demonstrated patience and understanding with the installation access control procedures and random antiterrorism measures implemented throughout the 6th ASG. Waiting in line at the gate may not be the best way to start one's day, but your cooperation helps to keep us all a bit safer.

### Thorns to:

**The driver who hit my car** Jan. 20 in front of the Community Bank office on Panzer Kaserne. Sometime between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., you did extensive damage to both side panels as well as the back rim – and then didn't even have the common decency to report the incident.

(If anyone has any information about this act, please call 431-2436/civ. 07031-223-012.)

E-mail comments to [citizen@6asg.army.mil](mailto:citizen@6asg.army.mil) or fax them to 421-2570/civ. 0711-729-2570.

# Security is *everybody's* business

By **Hugh C. McBride**  
Commentary

A few weeks ago, I compromised the security of Patch Barracks.

Sure, putting two schools, a child development center, Headquarters, U.S. European Command and thousands of individuals at risk isn't something I'm necessarily proud of, but you've got to understand – to do otherwise would've wasted at least five minutes of my precious time.

### The backstory

It was one of those bitterly cold German mornings that can cause an Ohio boy to yearn for the relative warmth of winter in the Great Frozen Midwest.

Though a toasty interior was a tantalizing enticement, I adhered to local law and didn't attempt to start my trusty Opel Vectra until I had scraped through the thick envelope of ice that had encased it overnight.

Imagine my disdain (frustration, tantrum, tirade) then, when I discovered at the end of my labors that the subzero temperatures and a failing alternator had collaborated to, shall we say, give my auto the morning off.

Faced with a 10-kilometer trudge to Patch Barracks, I instead opted to take my bare-bones German language skills out for a test run – and was actually successful at summoning a taxicab to my off-post residence.

Eight minutes and 18 euros later, I and my taxi were in line awaiting entry to Patch. As I watched the drivers in front of me hand identification documents to the gate guards, though, I realized with icy dread that the frozen fingers of wintertime were about to pull me back into their grasp...

### The decision

Yes, just as feeling was finally seeping its way back toward the tips of my toes, it dawned on me that I was being

driven by a person who was not in possession of the paperwork necessary for unaccompanied access to the installation. Thus, I would either have to exit the cab and walk onto Patch, or else sign the driver on, be delivered to my destination, and then walk to the gate at some later point to verify that he had, indeed, exited Patch when he should have.

In other words, I was about to return to pedestrian-ville – and on this morning, that was a cold and lonely place to be.

### The gate

While mulling my options and cursing my fate, though, a surprising thing happened. The guard at the gate checked my ID, glanced at the driver's license, looked in the trunk of the cab, and waved us through.

Two minutes later, I was in a warm building, waving a quick thank-you to an undocumented individual who now had unencumbered access to the installation.

### The aftermath

As most readers are aware, Patch Barracks still stands.

I have not seen my cab driver's mug shot on any CNN Special Reports (in fact, a few weeks later, he drove me to Patch again – although this time he had to get a visitor's pass at the gate), and I'm pretty sure he's not a threat.

In retrospect, even if a problem had occurred related to his time on post, I could have responded in that most American of manners: "It's somebody else's fault!"

Yes, a gate guard waved us through. (And no, my chauffeur didn't turn out to be a member of a terrorist organization.) But the fact remains that, in a moment of early-morning angst, I "passed the buck" and let someone with a uniform make a force protection decision that I didn't feel like dealing with.

Like most of life, force protection is "won or lost" in the details: asking the "dumb" question, noticing the "innocent" anomaly, making the "unnecessary" extra effort.

And, occasionally, "wasting" the precious five minutes.

## ON THE STREET

# What is your most memorable force protection moment?

– Compiled by Maria Higgins and Melanie Casey



**Sgt. Pedro Rodriguez**  
(Provost Marshal's Office)  
When some National Guard guys said "Man, what MPs have to deal with all day. We don't know how you do it."



**Sgt. Gene Watson**  
(554th Military Police Co.)  
Every time I get told, "We appreciate you," even after people have been sitting in line while we search cars.



**Kenneth Osborne**  
(Provost Marshal's Office)  
Defending Aviano Air Base from 3,000 people trying to storm the gate after the 1998 gondola crash.



**Pfc. Kenny Lott**  
(554th Military Police Co.)  
During the holidays, when people give us cards – and little kids even give us their McDonalds toys.



**Pfc. Aaron Pepin**  
(554th Military Police Co.)  
When a guy refused to show me a second ID, I told him he'd have to leave. Then he produced a second form.



**Rainer Volkrodt**  
(Pond Security Service)  
A carload of high-ranking officers had to wait in line, but instead of being angry, they said they were grateful for us.



**Sgt. Mark Reeves**  
(National Guard)  
A woman who didn't have her ID after walking her dog was almost in tears when I told her I couldn't let her on.



**Spc. Mika Gant**  
(Army)  
Four local nationals tried to get on post by telling me they had security guard applications to drop off.

# THE CITIZEN

**Col. Larry Stubblefield**  
6th Area Support Group Commander

**Public Affairs Officer**  
**Jennifer Sanders**  
[pao@6asg.army.mil](mailto:pao@6asg.army.mil)

**Editor** **Assistant Editor**  
**Hugh C. McBride** **Kimberly Lovins**  
[citizen@6asg.army.mil](mailto:citizen@6asg.army.mil) [lovinsk@6asg.army.mil](mailto:lovinsk@6asg.army.mil)

**Reporters**  
**Maria Higgins** **Christie Lawler**  
[higginsm@6asg.army.mil](mailto:higginsm@6asg.army.mil) [lawlerc@6asg.army.mil](mailto:lawlerc@6asg.army.mil)

### How to contact us

Office Location: Building 3307-W, Kelley Barracks  
U.S. Army Address: Unit 30401, APO AE 09107  
German Address: Gebäude 3307-W, Kelley Barracks, Plieningerstrasse, 70567 Stuttgart  
Telephone: 421-2046/civ. 0711-729-2046  
Fax: 421-2570/civ. 0711-729-2570

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The Citizen is an offset press publication printed in 6,500 copies every two weeks.

[www.stuttgart.army.mil](http://www.stuttgart.army.mil)



## FORCE PROTECTION FACTS

### Common force protection acronyms:

#### CAC

The **common access card** (or “smart card”) is an integral component of U.S. Army, Europe’s installation access control system (see below). The identification card, which is embedded with a computer chip, offers a higher degree of security and accountability than is available with “regular” military ID cards.



#### FPCON

**Force protection conditions** are standardized identification and recommended responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities.

Four force protection condition levels exist above “Normal”:

■ **Alpha:** This condition applies when there is a general threat of possible terrorist activity against personnel and facilities, the nature and extent of which are unpredictable, and circumstances do not justify full implementation of higher measures.

■ **Bravo:** This condition applies when an increased and more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists.

■ **Charlie:** This condition applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action against personnel and facilities is imminent.

■ **Delta:** This condition applies in the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence indicates that terrorist action against a specific location or person is likely. Normally, this force protection condition is declared as a localized condition.

#### IACS

Developed in coordination with the Defense Department’s Defense Manpower Data Center and 5th Signal Command, U.S. Army, Europe’s **Installation Access Control System** is an automated system that employs “smart cards” and handheld digital assistants to move installation access control beyond a reliance on printed ID material.

#### JSIVA

Begun in the wake of the 1996 terrorist attack on Khobar Towers, Saudi Arabia, **Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments** are conducted worldwide to determine force protection vulnerabilities and provide options to assist installation commanders in mitigating or overcoming them.

#### SNAP

The **Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program** is a USAREUR-wide program similar to stateside “Neighborhood Watch” efforts. For more about SNAP in the 6th ASG, look to your right.



**Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program** volunteer observers Colleen Aldridge and Dan Wall patrol a Patch Barracks housing area Feb. 18. The 6th Area Support Group’s SNAP initiative depends upon community volunteers to augment force protection on area installations.

## USAREUR program helps keep neighborhoods safe

### Volunteers essential for SNAP success

Story & photo by  
Hugh C. McBride

**F**resh air, free vacations and the latest in force protection fashion – for community members with a few spare hours and a concern for installation safety, the Safe Neighborhood Awareness Program is the place to be.

A U.S. Army, Europe, undertaking modeled after the “Neighborhood Watch” programs popular in many stateside communities, SNAP is a volunteer-fueled effort to augment on-post force protection troops.

Under the direction of Coordinator Kaye Williams, Stuttgart’s SNAP initiative has been recruiting and training volunteer observers to be “extra eyes and ears” on Kelley Barracks, Panzer Kaserne, Patch Barracks and Robinson Barracks since July 2002.

Though the program’s numbers have been steadily increasing since then, Williams said she has plenty of room for anyone who wants to help. “We’re always looking for volunteers,” she said, adding that SNAP observers – who work as much or as little as they like – can earn free USO trips for their service.

Any U.S. identification cardholder over the age of 18 is eligible to become a SNAP volunteer, Williams said. Once a “new recruit” has completed a two-hour training session offered by the 6th Area Support Group Provost Marshal’s Office, he or she can begin making the rounds as part of a two-person observational team.

Armed with cellular telephones and report books

(and adorned in eye-catching blaze orange safety vests) SNAP teams are on the lookout for events as insidious as lurking strangers or innocuous as burned-out lights.

Non-emergency issues (such as lighting) are noted in reports filed with installation coordinators, while situations demanding a rapid response are brought to the attention of the military police.

Volunteer Dan Wall said the program gives community members a great opportunity to make a difference. “I got involved because I wanted to help out,” he said. “It just seemed like a good idea.”

For more information call 421-2322/civ. 0711-729-2322, e-mail [williamst@6asg.army.mil](mailto:williamst@6asg.army.mil), or log onto [www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/snap.htm](http://www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/snap.htm).

## WARNING



## NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

**OUR NEIGHBORS ARE WATCHING OVER ONE ANOTHER'S FAMILY MEMBERS AND PROPERTY AND THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES OR PERSONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO THE LOCAL MILITARY POLICE**

*Make neighborhood safety a SNAP:*

**P**romote a safe and secure environment.

**R**eport abandoned cars, graffiti, vandalism.

**O**bserve surroundings.

**T**each others to be aware.

**E**mphasize good crime prevention habits.

**C**ommon sense when off-duty or traveling.

**T**alk to your neighbors and get to know them.

source: SNAP Web site



# With 6th ASG emergency cards, help is always at hand

By Christie Lawler

An idle Tuesday – nothing out of the ordinary ever happens on days like this. Suddenly your co-worker goes into convulsions. What do you do?

First instinct: Call 911. But wait, you’re in Germany – that’s not the right number. What is it? Panic.

Who do you call? Meanwhile, your co-worker seems to be getting worse as the seconds pass.

Where is that emergency card you received a few months ago? Did you put it in your wallet, or attach it to the ID badge that daily hangs around your neck? Or did you lose track of it?

The emergency card, which can prevent scenarios like this when people do keep it handy, is the brainchild of a small force of community members.

Michelle Saylor, the 6th Area Support Group’s health promotion coordinator, came up with the idea when she found “at least four different versions of an emergency card.”

Saylor said some discrepancies between the versions were “different numbers, but all were in different fonts, in a different order, et cetera.

“One of the most important things we know about emergency situations,” she said, “is that clear, concise, consistent information is most helpful in saving lives.”

Once Saylor recognized the need for the card, she organized a task force including representatives from the Stuttgart Health Clinic, Army Community

“One of the most important things we know about emergency situations is that clear, concise, consistent information is most helpful in saving lives.”

Michelle Saylor  
6th ASG health promotion coordinator

Service, the Provost Marshal’s Office and the European Command.

“Everyone in this community should have a card,” she said. Besides in a wallet or on a badge, Saylor suggests keeping the card at desks and workstations, or near phones.

“The card includes civilian, DSN and German phone numbers for ambulance, fire, police and poison control,” she said. “The number to the MP desk is also included.”

Emergency cards can be picked up in the Patch Barracks Pass and ID office and Army Community Service (building 2307, second floor).

For more information call Saylor at 430-4073/civ. 0711-680-4073.

## 6th Area Support Group Numbers to Know

- Ambulance  
116/civ. 0711-680-116
- Fire  
117/civ. 0711-680-117
- Military Police  
114/civ. 0711-680-114 (emergency)  
430-5262/civ. 0711-680-5262 (other)
- Poison Control  
486-7070/civ. 0637-186-7070
- Emergency Action Center  
421-2601/civ. 0711-729-2601



# Army's new Installation Access Control System makes its debut throughout Europe

By Robert Szostek

Installation Management Agency,  
Europe

The Army in Europe has begun the registration phase for the new automated Installation Access Control System.

This phase should last until mid-September, after which individuals will be able to enter U.S. bases only with Department of Defense identification cards, IACS-produced installation passes or access rosters and sign-in procedures.

Registration has been delegated to base support battalions and area support groups, and each has its own plans for conducting the process.

However, some issues are the same for all registrants.

■ **Department of Defense identification cardholders** need two things to register:

1. A current DoD ID card. This card can be either an older ID card or the new Common Access Card.

2. A document that shows why the individual is in Europe. This document can be permanent change of station or temporary duty orders; DA Form 31 (Request and Authority for Leave); SF 50 (Notification of Personnel Action); or DA Form 3434 (Notification of Personnel Action - NAF).

Registration will consist of scanning the ID card to ensure the data on it is still correct and to ensure its readability. If IACS scanners cannot read the bar code, a new card will be required. (This may occur with the first-generation CACs, as the back of the card was not laminated.)

ID cardholders who will leave Europe before Sept. 1 are not required to register in the IACS.

■ **Local national employees, contractors or other type of installation access pass holders** will be issued new IACS-produced Installation Access Passes.

These individuals will need the following:

1. Current installation access pass (AE Form 190-13B/C).
2. Application memorandum signed by a designated sponsoring official within the individual's organization.
3. Passport or other form of personal identification (such as the German *Personalausweis*) issued by country of citizenship.
4. A copy of all required background check results.



Hugh C. McBride

**In addition to encountering Bundeswehr troops when entering some U.S. posts in Europe, community members will also soon be utilizing new "smart cards" designed to increase installation security.**

Current pass holders are encouraged to contact their sponsoring organization immediately to get application memorandums and other important information on what might be needed to register.

All individuals applying for an installation pass must also register the vehicles they will use to enter U.S. installations.

The license-plate number, make, model, year, body type, color, and other details will be annotated in the application memorandum.

September 2003 will mark the end of the transition phase during which both the old and the new systems are in operation in the command. After that time, the only authorized access documents in the Army in Europe will be DoD ID cards and IACS-produced installation passes.

Access rosters and sign-in procedures will still be authorized.

*The IACS fielding plan and more information on this new system can be found on the IACS Web site at [www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/iacs/iacs.html](http://www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/iacs/iacs.html)*

*For more information within the 6th Area Support Group call 430-5262/civ. 0711-680-5262*

## 6th ASG personnel already receiving new 'smart cards'

By Christie Lawler

**T**he Common Access Card, a component of the soon-to-be-implemented Installations Access Control System, is now in distribution in the 6th Area Support Group.

Several members of the Stuttgart military community have already received the cards, and the "registration drive" is slated to begin in March.

The drive, which is expected to run through September, is when all identification cards will be registered into IACS. This includes the old-style ID cards that are still held by family members and retirees.

Arthur Williamson, a contract guard coordinator with the Provost Marshal's Office, said that the process registers people by scanning the ID cards; the information obtained then goes into a large database housed in Mannheim.

Each CAC has a magnetic strip, two bar codes and an integrated circuit chip. The magnetic strip will be used to gain access to controlled areas.

The bar codes and computer chip will be used to store identification, demographics and benefits information. The computer chip will also store the class-three Public Key Infrastructure certificates that allow cardholders to digitally sign documents such as e-mail, encrypt information and establish secure Internet sessions.

While family members and retirees aren't scheduled to receive new CACs, Williamson said that it is an eventual plan. "It's quite a few years away," he said.

Williamson added that family members who also hold jobs as appropriated or nonappropriated fund employees, contractors or AAFES employees would receive CACs with their civilian rank.

Williamson estimates that everyone should expect to have a CAC by October.

## Robinson Barracks fence project proceeds on schedule

By Jennifer Sanders

6th Area Support Group Public Affairs Office

With the community's input and support, the long-awaited fence project around Stuttgart's Robinson Barracks is proceeding according to plan.

A three-phased project, the Robinson Barracks three-kilometer-long fence is due to be completed in early September.

The project, which began Oct. 22, 2002, when contractors got to work on roadway construction including two new interior access roads, has also included the repairing of the chain link portion of the fence located on Auerbachstrasse in Phase II.

Now in Phase III, the installation of the new perimeter fence line began in late January. The steel fence, which stands eight-feet tall, will include three access gates for vehicles.

In addition, several pedestrian-only access gates were added at community request.

"The project is currently ahead of schedule," said Jim Grady, 6th Area Support Group deputy director of Public Works. "As long as the weather holds up, we

**'We are always looking for ways to improve quality of life while ensuring the best security possible'**

Jim Grady

6th ASG Directorate of Public Works

will certainly meet our original date – if not completing much earlier this summer."

Grady said that in addition to the actual construction of the fence, work will also be done on sidewalks, parking lots and a playground near the new interior access roads.

"But we want to keep the residents of RB involved in the process," Grady said, adding that before one shovel was scooped the 6th ASG command listened to the concerns of community members through meetings and town halls.

"We're still asking residents for their thoughts on the project and are always looking for ways to improve the quality of life, while ensuring the best security possible."



# Experts encourage vigilance to combat 'hacker attacks'

By Kathleen T. Rhem  
American Forces Press Service

Increased tensions between America and Iraq could lead to an increase in global hacking activities, the government body dedicated to protecting the nation's infrastructure warned.

"Recent experience has shown that during a time of increased international tension, illegal cyber activity ... often escalates," states a Feb. 11 advisory issued by the National Infrastructure Protection Center.

Illegal activities can include Web defacements, denial-of-service attacks and spamming.

The advisory warns the hacking activity can come from other countries that are party to the tensions, can be state sponsored or encouraged, or come from individuals or private groups.

Attacks of foreign and domestic origins may arise from political activism by those opposed to war with Iraq. They can also signal criminal activity masquerading as political activism, the advisory warns.

Other hacker attacks can come from individuals sympathetic to the U.S. government position on Iraq, "which they view as somehow contributing to the cause," the advisory states.

During a time of increased international tension, illegal cyber activity often escalates.

National Infrastructure Protection Center  
[www.nipc.gov](http://www.nipc.gov)

The Infrastructure Protection Center urged computer and network users to review their defenses against hacker attacks and to be increasingly vigilant in monitoring their systems. It also provided a list of "security best practices" for computer users to follow:

- Increase user awareness.
- Update anti-virus software.
- Stop suspicious attachments at the server level.
- Use filtering software to maximize security.
- Establish policies and procedures for responding to attacks and recovering data.

For more information visit the National Infrastructure Protection Center's Web site at [www.nipc.gov](http://www.nipc.gov).

This article can be accessed online at [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil).



Maria Higgins

Password security is an integral component of computer network security. Experts advise users to never share their passwords or store them in easily accessible locations, such as beneath a mouse pad or in an unlocked desk drawer.

## Computer users responsible for keeping network secure

By Hugh C. McBride

Regardless of one's computer expertise – from newbie to techno-wiz – anyone who has access to a military computer shares in the responsibility of keeping the network secure.

Though both software protections and trained professionals work around the clock to keep the network safe, "the user is ultimately responsible for what happens on his or her machine," said Troy Hall, chairman of the 6th Area Support Group's Automation Working Group.

Hall said significant technological safeguards are in place to protect the network. However, users must ensure that they don't compromise these efforts – either intentionally or inadvertently.

For example, actions as "innocent" as using a personal digital assistant (such as a PalmPilot) at work or downloading an MP3 music file can hamper the effectiveness of the network – and are against policy unless done with appropriate approval.

### Computer security tips

- Never share your password with anyone.
- Limit Internet access to approved, work-related activities.
- Notify your information management officer immediately if your machine malfunctions.
- Do not install software without permission.

The bottom line, Hall said, is that computer users need to stay aware of local policies and, if in doubt, consult with their information management officer.

"If you notice anything odd about your computer's operation," he said, "you need to notify your IMO immediately."

## FORCE PROTECTION FACTS

The following Web sites are but a few of the many force protection resources available in cyberspace:

U.S. Department of State  
[www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

Contains information about living and traveling abroad as well as security updates on countries and regions throughout the world.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
[www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov)

Explains the current color-coded security threat level and precautions; news alerts; an overview of DHS's mission and structure; and other information for citizens, businesses, governments and employees.

U.S. Army, Europe, Automation Training Program  
<https://www.uatp.hqusareur.army.mil>

Features an online computer-user study guide and copy of the USAREUR computer user agreement. Also hosts the test that all must pass before being granted network access.

USAREUR Office of the Provost Marshal  
[www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/opmhome.html](http://www.hqusareur.army.mil/opm/opmhome.html)

Offers guidance on vehicle and firearms registration, customs, terrorism prevention; provides text of regulations, pertinent links and more.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency  
[www.dtra.mil](http://www.dtra.mil)

Links to information on combat support; deployed military family support; technology developments relating to weapons of mass destruction; threat control and more.





# In Stuttgart, schools go to the mat to keep their students safe

*Officials wrestle with logistics so students are spared disruption*

By Maria Higgins

In order for the Patch High School wrestling team to compete in a recent tournament in Wiesbaden, it took a series of calculated maneuvers as impressive as anything that happened during the meet.

Several weeks before the event, PHS Assistant Principal Pat Cosby pinned down security details with the military police, German *Polizei*, 6th Area Support Group officials and others. She confirmed such minutiae as which route the bus would take, which parents in attendance spoke German, and who would have cellular telephones handy in the event of an emergency.

"I have to get stringent measures in place if [students] go anywhere," Cosby said. "Their security is our utmost concern."

As coordinator of the high school's force protection efforts – and of its crisis team – Cosby goes to the mat every day to keep all 615 students and some 50 teachers and administrators safe, not only between bells but during after-school and weekend activities as well.

And as the possibility of an escalation in the force protection condition looms, Cosby and her team are ready.

Not that you could ever tell.

"It doesn't look like anything's happening, and that's on purpose," Cosby said. Little fanfare accompanies beefed-up security steps that kick in when conditions warrant.

"The best thing for the kids when we go to different force protection levels is to main-

tain a level of normalcy," she said. "We need to keep their [perspectives] positive."

The safety and well-being activities that are visible to students, such as backpack inspections or counseling inquiries, must walk a fine line, she said.

Cosby said the idea is to remind students of what they need to do to remain safe without triggering a skeptical sense among them of, "OK, what kind of panic is really going on?"

The school, said Cosby, gets excellent support from the 6th ASG – especially from Lt. Col. William Crane, who heads the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security.

During regular force protection update meetings, Cosby said, Crane supports the notion that schools need to carry on with the least amount of disruption possible, while continuing to be a safe place.

This means, among other things, that Cosby and her colleagues are planning the senior prom well before students even turn their thoughts to dates and dresses, and graduation ceremonies long before spring break, even though a full season of baseball, soccer and track must be safety-managed in the interim.

Having contingency plans for such events – establishing indoor or on-post alternatives for outdoor or off-post locations, for instance – is one way administrators hope to avoid having to cancel cherished activities.

"I can't keep all of the kids in one place," Cosby said, "but I sure need to know where they all are at any given moment."



Hugh C. McBride

**Because of a vigilant force protection program, students still have the opportunity to enjoy extracurricular activities such as this PHS wrestling match.**

## For younger students, force protection is 'elementary'

By Maria Higgins

"Deployment," "crisis intervention" and "evacuation" may be big words for little kids to learn, but 6th Area Support Group elementary school students will be better able to ace these uncertain times precisely because they have been taught about them, said Phyllis Smith, Patch Elementary School counselor.

Smith and fellow counselor Jan Kuenning have been going into each first- through sixth-grade classroom lately to conduct special lessons on deployment and safety.

6th ASG elementary school counselors routinely meet every few months with experts from the Army's Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Services division at Heidelberg Hospital, Smith said.

During times of heightened security concerns, the professionals review ideas on maintaining safe schools, handling stress and helping children whose parents may be deploying. "It's great that we have this expertise over there," she said.

One result of the input is that students have practiced lock-down drills and had lessons on evacuation plans. The counselors emphasize to students that "Your teacher knows exactly what to do with you, and you will be taken care of," Smith said.

One teacher reassured students of their safety by explaining "just how far away Iraq is," Smith said. "A lot of them didn't know if it was just outside the gate or 20 minutes away."

*"This is our children's safe haven. We want them to come and feel secure here."*

**Phyllis Smith**  
Patch Elementary School

"This is our children's safe haven," Smith said of the installation schools. "We want them to come and feel secure here."

Together with the teachers, who are all members of the school's Crisis Intervention Team, Smith and Kuenning work to assure children that if one of their parents is deployed, it can be "a positive instead of woe-is-me experience," she said.

Smith said the reaction from students and parents has been very positive.

"The children love to be a part of the classroom discussion, and they like the comfort of knowing someone's here who's checking on them," she said.

"Also, more parents have called and asked us to see their children and make sure they're doing OK, which is just great," Smith said. "Our door is open."

To concerned parents, Smith also extended what may be the most comforting thought: "You can see by [students'] expressions – they're proud of their parents."

## Experts send deployment stress packing

"Mrs. Cosby, I'm an Army kid. This is what it's all about."

Patch High School Assistant Principal Pat Cosby has heard this more than once from students. "Our kids are pretty tough," she said. "They know they need to be."

Sometimes, though, they don't mind a little extra help in being so.

In this regard, school administrators are diligent in their efforts to minimize any emotional breaches that may develop in children whose families must deal with deployment, Cosby said.

When deployments occur or are considered imminent, the high school's standing crisis team activates. As a first step, it polls teachers to learn the number of families involved. It's not unusual for the count to include children from families in which neither parent will be departing: Children can pick up on – and be affected by – additional stress that parents with high-level desk jobs bring home, Cosby said.

When "the threat of deployment is there ... [in many cases] an overall tension level sort of permeates" households, said Sue Schmidt, school nurse and crisis team member.

The result is that students "spiral up a little higher," with more of them exhibiting the classic behaviors Schmidt and her colleagues are trained to look for: cutting classes, clashing with peers or parents, claiming real or imagined physical symptoms, and – most confusing to the youngsters – experiencing genuine panic attacks.

"They're concerned about, 'what's going to happen to my parents,'" Schmidt said, "but they don't connect that worry" to their physical discomfort. "They don't understand what's happening to them."

But they are generally willing to talk to adults who do.

Cosby singled out her staff's exceptional rapport with students as an asset in times of stress. "They take it upon themselves to be available and connect," she said.

Schmidt said teenage students may open up more readily with a trusted adult at school than they do with parents. But while she and others can and do assist children with their burdens, she stressed that parental involvement is crucial to keeping a child's anxiety in check. – Maria Higgins



# Several options exist to help children cope

North Dakota State University Extension  
Release

Parents and other adults play a significant role in helping children who are dealing with stress, said Sean Brotherson, North Dakota State University Extension family science specialist.

"They provide an example for children, act as a resource in helping children to cope, and give guidance and support in managing emotion," Brotherson said.

The following are a variety of strategies that parents or other adults can use in helping children to deal with stress:

- Hold the child and provide physical comfort. Give children extra hugs, smiles and hand-holding. Set aside time just to sit next to your children, put your arm around them, or hold them on your lap and talk with them about their feelings.

- Give your child verbal reassurance. It is important for children to hear messages of support. Remember to tell them often that you love them, that everything will work out and that they are taken care of.

- Be honest with the child about your feelings. It helps children to know that parents may share some of their emotions. Answer your child's questions in a simple, straightforward way.

Parents can help children by encouraging their expression of feelings and listening carefully to them. Ask them to tell you if they feel scared, angry or frustrated. Help them to realize such feelings are normal and that they can be worked out.

- Ask children for their ideas on how they might help with family needs.



Hugh C. McBride

**Two German girls embrace after a ceremony outside Stuttgart's Patch Barracks in remembrance of the victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States. Experts advise parents to play an active role in recognizing and dealing with security-related stress in children.**

- Read books together that involve dealing with challenges. Buy, check out or borrow books that show children or families dealing with situations and overcoming them. Ask children what they think about the characters and how they respond. Compare to your own situation.

- Use humor to lighten circumstances. Jokes, smiles and laughter relieve tension, especially for children.

- Have children write or tell stories or draw pictures about their experiences.

Children often express emotion and deal with stressful

situations through play or expressive behavior. Ask children to tell you a story about their fears or help them to write their feelings about it. Read it back to them and discuss it.

- Provide materials for dramatic play. Often children will gain a sense of control over difficult situations through dramatic play. Make available props or materials they can use to play the roles of firefighters, doctors, nurses, construction workers, safety personnel or other helpers.

Help to facilitate such play as appropriate and to give children feedback about what they express.

- Develop a plan with children for action to take in case of future problems or stress. Children feel empowered if they know beforehand what might be done to respond to a safety concern.

This may include a home evacuation drill, knowledge of contact information for safety experts or simply greater understanding of potential concerns.

- Practice emergency procedures so that children are familiar with them.

- Involve children in service activities. It can be helpful to give children something to do to respond to their stress.

Children benefit from feeling that they are making a contribution. Find an appropriate activity that children or youth can do to help contribute or assist with responding to the events that took place. Perhaps they can perform a service activity for others in need.

*The complete text of this excerpted article can be accessed online at [www.ext.nodak.edu/extnews/newsrelease/2001/092001/12helpin.htm](http://www.ext.nodak.edu/extnews/newsrelease/2001/092001/12helpin.htm).*





Maria Higgins

**Baseball cap, white tennis shoes, "NYC" sweatshirt – some Americans can shout out their nationality without ever saying a word. Before heading out the door when traveling or living abroad, ensure that you haven't put yourself at undue risk due to your appearance.**

## Out 'n' about? Blend in for safety

By The Citizen

**T**he current atmosphere of heightened security should not keep American military members and civilians from enjoying the sights in Europe.

For example, attending German fests or fasching events can be fun adventures that introduce Americans to their host country.

However, certain safety precautions should always be taken in order to ensure a safe and pleasant experience.

All individuals should exercise caution and common sense when venturing out. The 6th Area Support Group security office offers the following guidelines:

- Maintain a low profile. Avoid being obnoxious and loud. Your conduct and mannerisms should not attract attention. Keep voices low.

- Don't go out in large groups. Smaller groups are much less likely to be noticed.

- Dress to blend in – not to stand out. Certain types of clothing (for example, cowboy hats, white tennis shoes and baseball caps) may identify you as an American. Try to wear something more typical of what Europeans would wear.

- Be alert to your surroundings. Watch for suspicious people. If you think you are being followed, go to a secure area (the German Polizei always have a station at fests).

Never confront the individual following you, but obtain the best possible description and report it to the police.

### Have fun – but stay safe

- Travel in a small group.
- Dress to blend in.
- Conceal military affiliation.
- Be alert for suspicious individuals and situations.
- Supervise children closely.
- Limit alcohol intake.



- If possible, park your vehicle in a secured lot. Otherwise, try to park in a well-lit area. Parking can be a nightmare if you visit a fest in the evening. It's simpler to take public transportation.

- The possibility of children becoming lost is real. If children are along, watch them closely and choose a meeting point in case someone becomes separated from the group.

Talk to children about what to do in such a situation.

- Don't discuss your military affiliation with strangers.

- Limit alcohol intake. Try not to overindulge, and plan transportation home in advance. Have a designated driver. This is important for those who leave their cars at park-and-ride stations, too.

## Criminals target travelers' automobiles, wallets

U.S. Department of State  
Bureau of Consular Affairs

In many places frequented by tourists, including areas of southern Europe, victimization of motorists has been refined to an art.

Where it is a problem, U.S. embassies are aware of it and consular officers try to work with local authorities to warn the public about the dangers.

In some locations, these efforts at public awareness have paid off, reducing the frequency of incidents.

Carjackers and thieves operate at gas stations, parking lots, in city traffic and along the highway. Be suspicious of anyone who hails you or tries to get your attention when you are in or near your car.

Criminals use ingenious ploys. They may pose as "good Samaritans," offering help for tires that they claim are flat or that they have made flat. Or they may flag down a motorist, ask for assistance and then steal the rescuer's luggage or car.

Usually they work in groups, with one person carrying on the pretense while the others rob you.

Other criminals get your attention with abuse, either trying to drive you off the road, or causing an "accident" by rear-ending you or creating a "fender bender."

In some urban areas, thieves don't waste time on ploys – they simply smash car windows at traffic lights, grab your valuables or your car and get away.

In cities around the world, "defensive driving" has come to mean more than avoiding auto accidents; it means keeping an eye out for potentially criminal pedestrians, cyclists and

*In cities around the world, "defensive driving" has come to mean more than avoiding auto accidents – it means keeping an eye out for criminal activities.*

scooter riders.

Both in and out of vehicles, travelers should avoid carrying large amounts of cash.

Also, change travelers' checks only as currency is needed – and make sure to countersign them only in front of the person who will cash them.

Do not flash large amounts of money when paying a bill. Make sure your credit card is returned to you after each transaction.

Deal only with authorized agents when you exchange money, buy airline tickets or purchase souvenirs. Do not change money on the black market.

If your possessions are lost or stolen, report the loss immediately to the local police. (A state-side driver's license, department store credit cards, and other nonessential means of identification should have been kept at home to begin with.) Keep a copy of the police report for insurance claims and as an explanation of your plight. After reporting missing items to the police, report losses or thefts to the following:

- travelers' checks: nearest agent of the issuing company.
- credit cards: the issuing company.
- passports: nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

## Travel safety starts at home: Precautions thwart criminals

U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Europe Region, Release

*Staying alert and taking the following precautions can help ensure safety both at home and on the road:*

### Before departure

- Do not discuss travel plans in public places; only tell those who need to know the details (for example, one's unit or supervisor).
- Check the U.S. State Department Web site for security information on all countries to be visited or travelled through.
- Ensure that all doors and windows – including those in the garage – are secure.
- Use automatic timers to turn lights, radios and televisions on and off to make it appear as if someone is home.
- Unplug all unnecessary electrical equipment
- Ask a neighbor to keep an eye on the home and remove mail and newspapers.
- Ask a neighbor to draw the curtains in the house at night and open them in the morning.
- Do not hide a spare key; instead leave one with a trusted neighbor.
- Use civilian addresses for tickets and other travel documents.

### On the road

- Never leave keys unattended.
- Never leave luggage unattended.
- Never carry packages for other people.
- Do not display military identification, stickers or unit logos.
- Do not leave items of military equipment or clothing visible in the car.
- Conceal military-issued car passes.
- Keep a low profile, and be discreet in revealing NATO and military affiliation.
- Do not flash large sums of money, and do not carry documents, credit cards or unnecessarily large sums of money.
- Carry valuables and belongings in a secure manner.
- Check the underside of unattended vehicles before entering them.
- Avoid secluded areas, poorly lit streets and alleys.
- Stay away from known "trouble spots."
- Be wary of pickpockets, especially in crowded areas.







Airman 1st Class Jason Neal

**Airman 1st Class Rebecca Burgess administers the smallpox vaccine to a fellow airman on Pope Air Force Base, N.C. Service members in Europe have begun receiving the vaccine as well.**

## Smallpox vaccine comes to Europe

**By Sgt. 1st Class Betty Thompson**  
*Europe Regional Medical Command*

U.S. medical officials in Europe plan to begin vaccinating service members against smallpox.

The first to be vaccinated will be "certain emergency response and medical personnel as well as other designated personnel that constitute critical mission capabilities," said Cynthia Vaughan, Europe Regional Medical Command public affairs officer.

"We certainly are convinced that there is a threat and that we do need to protect our people," said Lt. Col. (Dr.) Loren Erickson, ERMCM medical consultant. "We feel there is an obligation [to] protect our people but certainly also paramount is that we don't hurt anybody... So what we're going to do up front is carefully screen people, exempting from vaccination those with certain medical conditions which could increase their risk for adverse reactions to the vaccine."

The smallpox vaccine being used to immunize personnel – made from a virus called vaccinia – does not cause the smallpox disease; rather, it protects recipients by helping to build immunity. Vaccinia provides the most effective defense against smallpox but, as with any vaccine, some recipients will have reactions.

Erickson said that first-time recipients of the vaccine should expect three pricks on the upper arm using a two-pronged needle that contains a droplet of the vaccine. People who have previously received the smallpox vaccine will get 15 pricks to ensure that the virus is fully inoculated into the skin (which could still have residual immunity). The arm pricks will cause a sore spot, and blood droplets may form.

Normal reactions include soreness, inflammation of

### Smallpox resources online

**[www.cdc.gov/smallpox](http://www.cdc.gov/smallpox)**  
**[www.vaccines.army.mil](http://www.vaccines.army.mil)**

the area, and a red spot similar to a blister formed at the site of the vaccinations that will crust over and itch, Erickson said. "It would also not be uncommon to experience some body aches and a low-grade fever."

"If you immunize a million adults with the smallpox vaccine, and this is their first time receiving the vaccine, about 40 would develop a widespread rash or skin reaction," Erickson said. "Out of that million, maybe four would develop a swelling of the brain, which is called encephalitis. Out of that million people, it is possible that one or two can die."

To prevent these reactions from occurring, Erickson said the screening process would help to identify and exempt individuals at greatest risk. Those to be exempted from receiving the vaccine include the following:

- People with chronic skin conditions such as eczema or very bad acne, where the normal integrity of the skin has been disrupted
- People with compromised immune systems (such as someone infected with HIV or someone receiving chemotherapy treatments for cancer)
- Pregnant women

"We're going to be very deliberate ... We're going to screen carefully," Erickson added. "This is something that our leaders made clear: We're certainly going to protect our people but not at the expense of having a large number of reactions."

## Web site promotes 'Hooah 4 Health'

**By Col. Christine H. Inouye**  
*U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine*

**A**s Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric K. Shinseki has stated, "Army readiness is inextricably linked to the well-being of our people."

Now, to enhance that troop readiness, an Army-sponsored comprehensive health and fitness resource is only a mouse click away at [www.hooah4health.com](http://www.hooah4health.com).

"Hooah 4 Health," or H4H, is a self-help, Web-based, interactive health promotion and wellness program that helps integrate the Army's well-being mission.

The site embraces the holistic concept of body, mind, spirit and environment, and is supported by a team of Army sponsors including the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Army Reserve and Army National Guard.

Visitors can access dozens of military and other government healthcare sites to find vast amounts of health maintenance and prevention educational material. Interactive health calculation tools have been developed to derive Army Physical Fitness Test scores, find target heart rates and compute body mass index.

An online food and fitness diary is scheduled to debut soon. This tool will allow users to track nutrition intake and log physical activity to provide real-time feedback that supports tailoring and monitoring individual health and wellness goals.

The H4H Challenge, a self-directed correspondence course with quizzes, feedback mechanisms, hyperlinks and bookmarks, allows Reserve soldiers and other military reservists to earn retirement points upon successful completion of a test.

For deploying service members and their families, a deployment globe in the environment module offers information about any region in the world where soldiers are sent. Family members can also access health benefit information throughout the site, including links to family readiness and support resources such as Tricare.

Another means of providing health promotion and fitness information is the quarterly H4H newsletter. The newsletter can be downloaded and tailored with a unit's logo to support commanders in disseminating health and welfare information to their soldiers.

"As a commander, one must be prevention driven," said Col. Karen Neumann, commander, 21st General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. "The old cliché certainly applies: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

*For more information visit the Hooah 4 Health Web site at [www.hooah4health.com](http://www.hooah4health.com).*




Can *you* pass the force protection quiz?  
*Find out how informed you are on local, national and international issues related to force protection and global security. (Answers, page 15)*


Section I: 6th Area Support Group


1. To notify military police of an emergency (via DSN phone) dial:  
a) 911   b) 123   c) 114   d) 999


2. National Guard Task Forces Santa Fe and Keystone, which provided force protection in the 6th ASG for the past 12 months, are based in:  
a) New Mexico and North Dakota                      c) California and New York  
b) Illinois and Pennsylvania                              d) Arizona and Ohio

3. Match each insignia below with the organization it symbolizes:

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

i. 6th Area Support Group

ii. Installation Management Agency

iii. U.S. Army, Europe

iv. U.S. European Command

4. The local program that is similar to a stateside "Neighborhood Watch":  
a) SNAP   b) SNARE   c) DARE   d) UNCLE
5. FP condition(s) (?) is/are designed to be maintained for an extended period of time.  
a) Alpha   b) Alpha, Bravo   c) Alpha, Bravo, Charlie   d) Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta

6. Road conditions in the 6th ASG are categorized (from least to greatest difficulty) as:  
a) red, blue, green   b) yellow, orange, red   c) green, amber, red   d) red, white, blue


7. The 6th ASG Web site can be accessed at:  
a) www.6asg.army.mil                      c) www.army.mil/stuttgart  
b) www.stuttgart.mil                        d) www.stuttgart.army.mil


8. In Stuttgart, American Forces Radio can be found at:  
a) 1143 AM/102.3 FM   b) 1180 AM/107.7 FM   c) 1485 AM/90.3FM   d) 999 AM/99.9FM


9. In Garmisch, American Forces Radio can be found at:  
a) 1143 AM/102.3 FM   b) 1180 AM/107.7 FM   c) 1485 AM/90.3 FM   d) 999 AM/99.9FM


10. (T/F) Under road condition amber, military vehicles can be driven only from installation to installation in the immediate area.
- Bonus*  
*What does "DPTMS" stand for?*

Section II: United States

1. Tom Ridge (secretary of Homeland Security) was previously governor of:  
a) Ohio   b) Pennsylvania   c) Wyoming   d) Illinois
2. In the United States, terror alerts are issued (from least to greatest threat) as:  
a) green, blue, yellow, orange, red  
b) white, yellow, orange, red, black  
c) white, green, blue, red, black  
d) ecru, mauve, teal, heather, espresso
3. Match each individual below with his title:
- a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 
- i. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

ii. Secretary of Defense

iii. Secretary of Homeland Security

iv. Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
4. If President Bush and Vice President Cheney are incapacitated, (?) would serve as president.  
a) Secretary of State Colin Powell                      c) Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert  
b) Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld                      d) Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist
5. (?) has served as a member of both Bush administrations.  
a) Colin Powell   b) Donald Rumsfeld   c) Condoleeza Rice   d) Madeline Albright
6. This former military leader is publicly considering running for president in 2004.  
a) Colin Powell   b) Wesley Clark   c) John Shalikashvili   d) Norman Schwarzkopf
7. "American Taliban" John Walker Lindh was sentenced to (?) for his actions in Afghanistan.  
a) death   b) life in prison   c) 20 years in prison   d) restriction in a mental hospital
8. Which U.S. president also served as director of the Central Intelligence Agency?  
a) John F. Kennedy   b) Ronald Reagan   c) Jimmy Carter   d) George Bush
9. (T/F) Secretary of State Colin Powell was previously commander of U.S. European Command.
10. (T/F) No Marine has ever served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- Bonus*  
*Donald Rumsfeld is the oldest man to serve as U.S. secretary of defense.  
Who is the youngest man to hold this position?*

Section III: International

1. The secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is:  
a) Kofi Annan   b) George Robertson   c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali   d) James Jones
2. Travel advisories can be found on the Internet at:  
a) www.state.us.gov                      c) www.traveladvisories.com  
b) www.ustravel.gov                        d) www.beafraidbeveryafraid.com
3. Match each individual below with his title:
- a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 
- i. U.N Secretary-General

ii. NATO Secretary-General

iii. Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

iv. U.N. Weapons Inspection Team Chief
4. Which of the following is not a member of NATO?  
a) Spain   b) Sweden   c) Belgium   d) Luxembourg
5. The George C. Marshall Center was founded in response to:  
a) an attempted coup in the Soviet Union                      c) the fall of the Berlin Wall  
b) the massacre in Tiananmen Square                        d) ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
6. (?) currently chairs the United Nations Security Council  
a) Germany   b) France   c) England   d) United States
7. (?) does not share a border with Iraq  
a) Kuwait   b) Afghanistan   c) Syria   d) Iran
8. George W. Bush identified which nations as comprising an "axis of evil"?  
a) Iraq   b) Iran   c) Afghanistan   d) North Korea   e) Pakistan   f) France
9. Rudolph Giuliani has been hired as a security consultant in which country?  
a) Brazil   b) Venezuela   c) Mexico   d) El Salvador
10. (?) has never been named Time magazine's Man of the Year?  
a) Osama bin Laden   b) Adolf Hitler   c) Josef Stalin   d) Nikita Krushchev
- Bonus*  
*What is the English translation of "Al-Qaeda"?*



Directions

■ Un-jumble the following 11 words, then find them in the search square.

■ Words in the square are forward, backward, up, down and diagonal.

Colors of the U.S. flag:

1. \_ \_ \_ \_  
(ERD)
2. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(TEHWI)
3. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(ULEB)

U.S. military branches:

4. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(YARM)
5. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(RAI ORCFE)
6. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(VNYA)
7. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(REMISAN)

R E D E R E R E E C R O F R I A  
A H S F J H A H W D A H P E A H  
A J X J A S X V P J B E O J A J  
R K O V R N A V Y K R L L I M K  
M Q M Q M A U Q T Q M Q I O M W  
Y V E A Y P Y V R V Y V C V Y H  
L M E P R B G Y O R L U E I L I  
A F G E A I A E P S E B E Q U T  
B Z P T B O N T P S B K B R X E  
G M A M A M A E U M A E A Y A M  
B L U E F N X N S N B F B N C N

6th Area \_\_\_\_ Group:

8. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(TRUSOPP)

U.S. European Command  
(abbreviation)

9. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(MUSOCUE)

Safe Neighborhood Awareness  
Program (abbreviation)

10. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(PNAS)

554th Military \_\_\_\_ Company

11. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
(PEOLIC)

Force Protection Quiz Answers

Section I: 6th ASG

1. c

2. b

3. a-iii, b-i,  
c-ii, d-iv

4. a

5. b

6. c

7. d

8. a

9. c

10. F

\* Bonus \*

Directorate of  
Plans, Training,  
Mobilization and Security

Section II: United States

1. b

2. a

3. a-iii, b-iv,  
c-ii, d-i

4. c

5. c

6. b

7. c

8. d

9. F

10. T

\* Bonus \*

Donald Rumsfeld  
(1975-77, during  
Ford administration)

Section III: International

1. b

2. a

3. a-iv, b-ii,  
c-i, d-iii

4. b

5. a

6. a

7. b

8. a, b, d

9. c

10. a

\* Bonus \*

"The Base"

Scoring

30-33: \*\*\*\*\*

27-29: \*\*\*\*

24-26: \*\*\*

21-23: \*\*

18-20: \*